

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

The last meeting of the Society in April took the form of a dinner at the Hotel San Diego, at which upwards of a hundred members of the local medical and dental societies were present. Dr. Julio Endleman, of Los Angeles, gave a half-hour talk upon focal infection occurring in mouth and throat. The subject was discussed by Drs. G. M. Hallenbeck, Robert Preble, Leland D. Jones, James L. Ross, H. P. Eméis, Harvey M. Jackson, James F. Churchill, W. S. Kyes.

In May the monthly meeting of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital will be combined with the second regular meeting of the medical society for the month.

St. Joseph's Hospital is making steady progress in hospital betterment.

The new Naval Hospital being erected in Balboa Park gives promise of a substantial and imposing structure.

All persons interested in better medicine and better public health commend Judge Edgar Luce for his firm stand in dealing with violators of the Medical Practice Act.

San Diego again appreciates the honor of entertaining the State Society, and has done strenuous preparatory work to break the records of attendance and hospitality.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

The regular meeting of the San Joaquin County Medical Society was held at the Chamber of Commerce quarters, Friday evening, April 8, President L. R. Johnson presiding. Those present were: Drs. L. R. Johnson, F. S. Marnell, A. H. McLeish, H. S. Chapman, C. F. English, B. J. Powell, H. C. Price, B. F. Walker, Minerva Goodman, N. P. Barbour, G. J. Vischi, J. F. Blinn, J. D. Dameron, C. D. Holliger, L. Dozier, E. A. Arthur, D. R. Powell and Dr. Frank Kelly and Dr. Wilfred Kellogg, of the State Board of Health, as speakers of the evening.

Dr. Wilfred Kellogg read a paper upon "The Physician and Public Health." Dr. Frank Kelly spoke upon the "Control of Communicable Diseases." Both doctors emphasized the importance of the physician co-operating with the local health officer, and of the value of quick and accurate diagnosis and careful isolation. The importance of a full-time health officer for a community the size of Stockton was mentioned. Dr. L. Dozier, city health officer, reiterated his often expressed opinion as to the advisability of a full-time health officer for Stockton.

Correspondence**A NEW THEORY OF THE CIRCULATION**

April 14, 1921.

To the Editor:

As far as I know or have been able to find out, the theory herein expounded is an entirely new one and I believe susceptible of scientific proof.

The question as to why the blood flows in the veins has never been satisfactorily answered. The cause of the blood flow in the arteries is apparent, but the work done by the heart and the elastic recoil of the arteries is all used up in the passage of the blood through the capillaries and the capillary bed.

In other words, there is little or no pressure in the capillary bed, the vistergo—is exhausted. Yet the blood does flow steadily in the veins, and physiologists have sophisticated for years as to the cause of this flow. All text-books give the following causes, and all admit that other undiscovered causes are concerned.

1. Negative pressure in the thorax.
2. Negative pressure in the right heart.

3. Muscular action compressing the veins (passive).

4. The fact that the veins have valves preventing centrifugal flow in them.

5. I believe the other factor to be as follows: The CO₂ content of venous blood is as much as 45 cc. of CO₂ in 100 cc. of venous blood. Perhaps as much as 85 per cent is in solution in the plasma or combined with protein (probably globulin).

Certainly, a very small quantity has combined chemically with the hemoglobin and carried by the erythrocyte. In the tissue, where combustion occurs, the CO₂ pressure is considerable, and the venules are subjected to this pressure, the heavier as the capillary bed becomes distant, and the same condition obtains as in a seltzer bottle, which contains CO₂ dissolved in water, and which will discharge its contents because of the CO₂ pressure. In other words the CO₂ pressure forces the venous blood forward toward the area of negative pressure (thorax) just as the water in a siphon bottle is forced up against gravity. Individually, the venule or venous capillary has but little pressure, but there are billions of them, and the sum total will equal the venous pressure at any given point.

Faternally,

A. H. WHITE.

1005 Market Street, San Francisco.

(Comment.—Dr. White believes that the pressure of carbon dioxide in the venous blood forces this blood toward the thorax just as water in a siphon bottle is forced out of the spout. It is probable, however, that this factor plays no part in the movement of blood in the veins. Siphon water is supersaturated with CO₂, which is forced in under pressure. If this pressure is relieved the CO₂ escapes in bubbles. Blood is not supersaturated with CO₂, and there is no bubbling when it is exposed to the air. In the case of the siphon bottle, the CO₂ escapes into the upper part of the bottle as the water level descends. There is no such escape of free CO₂ into the veins and capillaries.

The last statement in Dr. White's letter to the effect that pressure within the capillaries should be added in order to get the sum total of pressure is not correct, for in a movement of fluid it is the pressure per square unit of surface, and not the total pressure that determines the motion. This is the principle of the hydraulic ram.)

THE GRACELESS CHIRO

To the Editor:

The following letter was received by a member of my family from a San Francisco chiropractor. Could anything better illustrate the graceless commercialism of this ilk?

Very truly yours,

A. F.

San Francisco.

Dear Madam:

It is only when ill that you require a physician's services and doubtless you are accustomed to consult a medical doctor on such occasions,—probably the family doctor.

It is natural that you should feel reluctant about departing from this custom, yet if you could, by experience, learn of a quick and efficient method for relief from bodily ills, especially nervous troubles, you would be eager to adopt it as soon as its reliable restorative virtues were demonstrated to you. I have taken the liberty of sending you two letters suggesting that you call and let me tell you of the extraordinary results that are daily being achieved by chiropractic treatment.

I do not know that you are in need of my services—indeed, I hope your health is excellent—but in case you are ailing or are "doctoring" for any trouble, why not come and see me? It will only occupy a little of your time, you will not be urged to take treatment, and there will be no obligation whatever for consultation.

Please bear in mind that I am licensed to practice as a chiropractic, by the State Medical Board, the same board that gives every physician in this state a license to practice. If I were not skillful and proficient I could not have secured nor could I retain this license.

Again I invite you to call. You will be accorded all courtesy and consideration, will find the environment of my offices restful and inviting, and most important of all you will learn how chiropractic treatment will quickly correct the major portion of physical ills, just because it is Nature's way of curing.

Sincerely yours,

DR.